

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXVI, No. 103.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2386.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Boyd Furnishes Report for Wilcox.

WHEN Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate to Congress, presents his views for modification of the local land laws to the Interior Department at Washington, he will exhibit the most complete list of public lands ever compiled in Hawaii. Just prior to his departure Delegate Wilcox was given by Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd an exhaustive report on the government lands in all the islands.

This report gives not only the number and area of each parcel of the public lands, its location and name, but also the name of the lessee, if leased, and the annual rental paid, together with the date when the lease expires. Besides this there is a brief description of the nature and possibilities of the various tracts of land, all of which will enable the Interior Department in Washington to obtain a very comprehensive knowledge of land conditions in Hawaii.

In the Territory of Hawaii there are at present one million eight hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty acres of government land. A large portion of this is of little value, being barren and incapable of production, or for use as grazing. A part of the more valuable lands are under long leases, but a great many of these leases are about to expire. The longest has still twenty years to run, but the greater portion of the lands will revert to the government within a few years.

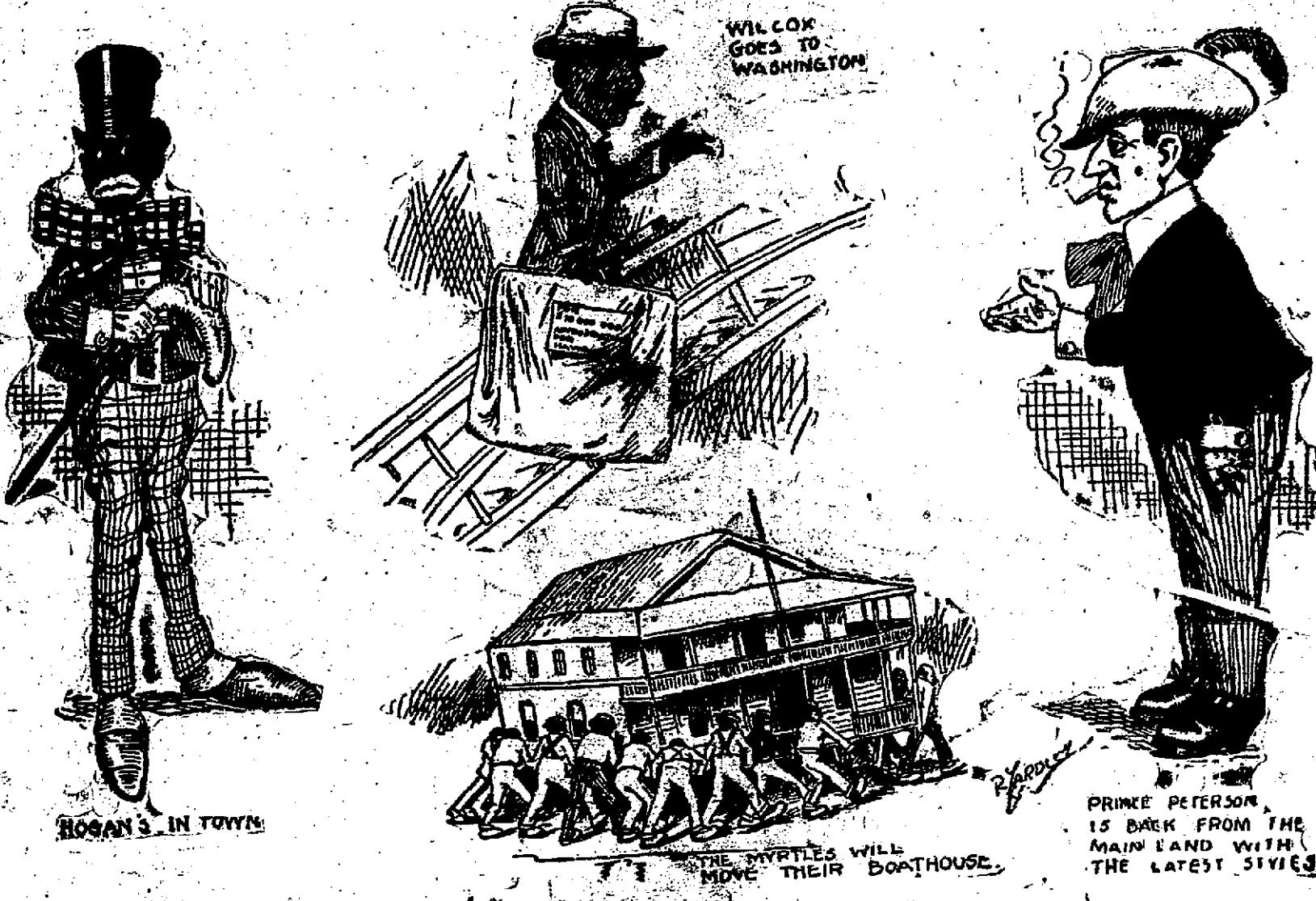
The annual rental now being received from the lands under lease amounts to approximately \$76,520, but there is little doubt but what the lands have become much more valuable since the leases were made. The Island of Hawaii, of course, furnishes both the largest part of the revenue from these lands and also the largest area. On that island alone there is nearly two million acres of public lands, and the portion under lease brings in an annual revenue of \$44,112.87.

Below is given the total areas of the public lands in each district and island and also the amount of rental from each. However the revenue should not be considered in connection with the extent of area; from the simple fact that the showing would be wholly inaccurate, in that the larger portion of the lands are not under lease. The following columns should not then be considered together:

District.	Area in Acres.	Annual Rental.
Island of Hawaii—	175,185	\$ 2,454.20
Kona	74,973	8,373.42
Kohala	309,457	4,495.00
Kau	274,875	14,972.25
Hamakua	95,530	30.00
Puna	352,854	14,087.00
Totals	1,312,373	\$44,412.87
Island of Maui—	20,485	\$1,666.00
Lahaina	39,184	2,109.00
Kula	19,571	755.00
Kaanapali	36,766	475.00
Wailuku	14,250	475.00
Honolulu	210	625.00
Kahikinui	14,550	30,000
Kaanapali	25,000	30,000
Kaupo	14,890	1,125.00
Kipahulu	8,000	125.00
Totals	194,460	\$10,815.00
Island of Oahu—	800	\$ 580.00
Waialae Valley	969	860.00
Manoa Valley	980	295.00
Kaihi	170	—
Moanalua	2,086	1,601.00
Ewa	49,909	1,275.00
Walanae	4,000	2,545.00
Koolau	15,973	3,632.00
Kona	559	300.00
Totals	76,452	\$11,028.00
Island of Kauai	173,184	\$7,290.00
Island of Molokai	32,271	1,665.00
Island of Lanai	42,574	1,000.00
Island of Kahoolawe	30,000	250.00
Grand total of all the Islands	1,865,200	\$76,520.57

J. T. Baker of Hilo holds one of the largest tracts of land of any individual

SOME EVENTS OF THE WEEK TOLD PICTORIALLY.



PRINCE PETERSON
IS BACK FROM THE
MAIN LAND WITH
THE LATEST SIVIS

CAMPBELL COMING TO GIVE BATTLE TO THE WHARF RATS

THE wireless telegraph message to about \$20,000, which is available at any moment. The Board of Health is impatient for the return of Mr. Campbell, after the meeting of the shipping men ten or twelve days ago relative to raising funds for the improvement of the Honolulu wharves as a protection against rats and plague. Extends from the upper part of the town of Hilo through the forest and to the slope of Maunakea. The lower portion is valuable cane land. Middle belt in the woods, coffee, etc. Upper land good grazing. The greater part of the land densely wooded. Has abundant water supply. A small portion of this land lies within the town of Hilo not under control of Public Land Office.

The following list comprises all the public lands in the Islands of Oahu and Hawaii. First is given the name of the land, second the extent in acres, third the name of lessee if leased, fourth the annual rental, fifth the date of present lease, if any, expires, and finally a brief description of each tract of land with its advantages, uses and possibilities of cultivation:

The Board of Health has all its plans perfected. Dr. Cofey of the United States quarantine service is ready to co-operate, but as the plans are in Mr. Campbell's hands and he alone is in possession of all the data required, the work requires his personal supervision. The money for the improvements has, by Tuesday the system would again be raised by the shippers, amounting to about \$20,000, which is available at any moment. The Board of Health is impatient for the return of Mr. Campbell, after the meeting of the shipping men ten or twelve days ago relative to raising funds for the improvement of the Honolulu wharves as a protection against rats and plague.

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PAIN TELLS HIS STORY ON STAND

He Tried to Stop Supreme Court Submission.

(From Saturday's daily)

THE hearing of the preliminary motion in the Rapid Transit case for a showing of authority on the part of the Hawaiian Tramways Company was concluded yesterday afternoon, and Judge Estee announced that he will render his decision as soon after the filing of briefs by the attorneys as possible. The attorneys are given until next Monday to file their list of authorities. The arguments of yesterday did not deal with the main question of injunction, but simply with the right of the Tramways Company to appear in court.

Manager Pain was on the stand as a witness for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company yesterday morning, to show his part in the proceeding instituted in the Supreme Court. He made an all too ready witness, and his counsel, Mr. Dunne, angrily stopped him several times after he had attempted to answer the questions put to him by Mr. McClanahan. The examination was conducted almost exclusively on the affidavit of Mr. Pain, in this case, and his connection with the submission to the Supreme Court.

"In this affidavit," asked Mr. McClanahan of Mr. Pain, "do you, in referring to the compliance with chapter 45, laws of 1888, requiring foreign corporations to file articles of incorporation and by-laws, refer to these articles of association?"

"I referred to the articles of association and by-laws, the same as were filed in 1888."

"In 1899, then you found they were not there?"

"I found they had been taken away."

By the court—"Answer the question."

"No, they were not there."

"You have not denied in these pleadings that you were present in Supreme Court at the time of this submission of the agreed statement of facts?"

"I was there."

"Were you inside the railing in the courtroom?"

"Yes, sir, at the attorneys' table."

"Were Paul Neumann and Mr. Stanley there?"

"Yes, sir."

"What were you there for?"

"To look around."

"Look around at what?"

"At the proceedings which were taking place."

"The proceedings between the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company and the Hawaiian Tramways Company?" continued Mr. McClanahan.

"The alleged proceedings."

"Was W. L. Stanley attorney for the Hawaiian Tramways Company?"

"He acted for Paul Neumann."

"And whom did Paul Neumann act for?"

"He acted on his own account."

"Did you make any protest at that hearing?"

"I had already protested to Mr. Neumann."

"On what ground did you protest?"

"I objected on the ground that it was contrary to the policy of the company since its start and each case should be fought separately to the court of last resort."

"Why did you object to Mr. Neumann?"

"On policy."

"What had Mr. Neumann to do with the matter?"

"He had nothing to do with it."

"You had the sole authority."

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you get that authority?"

"From the agreement of 1888, which was in force until January 1, 1901."

"After the objection to Mr. Neumann, did you make further objection?"

"Yes, sir, I objected to Judge Stanley."

"What had Judge Stanley to do with it?"

"He was arguing the case. I met Mr. Neumann in San Francisco and he told me what he had done and I asked why he did it. He said it was too late now, what was done could not be undone."

It was after this protest to Mr. Stanley that this additional submission of fact was entered into was it not?

I know of no such agreement.

Here it is in your return it is stipulation of fact?

It purports to be a stipulation.

Did you know of that being signed by Holmes & Stanley?"

Some question came up at the hearing, and I suppose that was it. I said to Judge Stanley, "Good God, Stanley, what did you let Neumann put that thing up for? It's a contract to the whole policy of the company." I had nothing to do with it at all. Mr. Neumann did it.

George F. Smithies, a former clerk in the Insurance Department, testified as to the affidavit he had made regarding the filing of the articles of association and stated that he had testified that they were certified only from memory.

An affidavit was also introduced from Treasurer Wright to the effect that his testimony as to the filing of the articles was not entirely correct and he did not know whether they had been certified.

Mr. McClanahan then began his argument as to the rule against the attorney, and the faults showing of authority that had been made by Pain.

He resumed again in the afternoon and was followed by Mr. Dunne for plaintiff. The latter contended that there was no showing that the Supreme Court was involved in the controversy and that the only matter before the court was the constitutionality of defendant's action. He spoke at length upon the laws governing foreign corporations contending that the complainant had complied with every condition.

During his argument in response to a question, the court said, "The courts of every State and the United States Supreme Court have held that foreign corporations doing business in a State or Territory are subject to the laws of that State or Territory, and must be up to them."

Mr. McClanahan had the following argument, following which, Judge

announced that the attorneys might have until Monday to file briefs of their authorities. He said it would be some time before he could pass upon the case because of the great mass of documentary evidence before him.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Senor Sagasta is improving in health. A political fight is on in Lower California.

Turkey has settled the Austrian claims.

The story of Yaqui outbreaks in Arizona is said to be true.

An effort is to be made to knock out the California primary law.

Sir Henry Strong has been sworn in as administrator of Canada.

The torpedo-boat Bailey has been accepted by the Navy Department.

Prince Christian, eldest son of the Danish Crown Prince, is quite ill.

The contract for paying and severing Havana will amount to \$10,890,883.

A Sicilian vendetta resulted in the shooting of two San Francisco men.

A cousin of General Butler has left San Diego and numerous unpaid debts.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Giles were burned to death in their cabin near Oakland.

N. A. Stranahan, of Oswego, will be appointed collector of the port of New York.

Five were injured in a Chicago collision between a fire truck and switch engine.

Four vessels foundered at the mouth of the Tyne with all hands, during a bad storm.

George L. Rives has been appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Low of Greater New York.

Fire in the Cudahy packing establishment at Kansas City, destroyed the cannery. Loss, \$150,000.

German records show there has been a heavy increase in emigration to the United States this year.

The total liabilities of the Pan-American Exposition amount to \$3,226,114, including capital stock.

The Australian federal government promises to reconsider the duties on kerosene, cottons and linens.

Roosevelt says political influence will not count in the promotions of officers. Merit alone will be considered.

Miss Vanderbilt-Wackermann, examined as to her sanity, is pronounced by the physicians as greatly improved.

Herbert Pierce, of Massachusetts, has been appointed third assistant secretary of state, to succeed Mr. Crider.

A Catholic Sister, at Ludlow, Ky., saved forty children from the parochial school, which was destroyed by fire.

The walls of the new power house for the University of Chicago collapsed on November 14, killing one man and injuring seven others, all workmen.

R. C. Stevens, general western passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway at Seattle, is dead.

The Board of Health has condemned San Francisco's Chinatown, and recommends its total obliteration.

Receiving teller George Zollnerhofer, of the Williamsburg (Brooklyn) Savings Bank, has confessed to stealing \$60,000 from the bank.

A severe shock of an earthquake has done considerable damage in Southern Utah.

Nicaragua has made satisfactory guarantee to Great Britain for the protection of the natives on the Mosquito Coast.

Schley's loop seems to have been tightened about the prosecution's case.

The United States transport Warren struck a rock in the Inland sea and ripped up twenty plates. She made safe and will be repaired at Yokohama.

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MAUI FOLKS AT BAZAAR

A Great Success of Wailuku Fair.

MAUI, Nov. 22.—Maui has had more church fairs or bazaars during the last week than ever before in her history. The first event of the kind, given by the Ladies' Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Wailuku, took place at Alexander Hall the evening of the 16th.

The three pretty rooms were so beautifully adorned as to be described, "fairyland" and a "dream of beauty." A large number of people were in attendance. The refreshments were all sold early in the evening, and nearly every article at the fancy tables before the evening was over: \$330 was the large sum realized.

During last evening, the 22nd, the first bazaar ever held by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Makawao Foreign Church took place in Pala Hall.

It has been the annual custom of the society to hold sales of fancy work some time in November, but never before has a regular church fair been given. The interior of the hall was most profusely decorated with ferns, potted plants, bunting and other drapery. In the center of the hall was the large octagonal fancy work booth presided over by Mrs. F. W. Hardy, Mrs. Dora von Tempsky and Miss Irene Aiken.

Nearby, in an adjoining corner, was a pretty Christmas tree, dazzling with the light of many candles, reflected in shiny ornaments. This was the doll booth, in charge of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay and Mrs. E. B. Carley. Opposite this was the ice cream booth, in pink and green, presided over by Mrs. W. S. Nicoll and Miss Betty. Adjoining was the lemonade and ice drinks booth, decked out in striking orange drapery and the green ferns. Miss Clara Lowrie made this table the center of attraction, ably assisted during the latter part of the evening by Mr. Diggs of Woodland, Cal. The candy booth, adorned in red and green, was an attractive corner, presided over by Mesdames W. O. Aiken and Geo. Willbur.

Opposite the candy table was the Japanese booth, which was artistically adorned with the lanterns, flags, umbrellas, fans, flowers and pottery of the Island Empire. In addition to the green of ferns and the vivid coloring of bunting here, Misses Eva, Nelle, and Ethel Smith dispensed tea and sweetmeats in Japanese china, and sold articles of Japanese art.

The Hawaiian booth, in red, white, blue and green, in charge of Mrs. W. F. McConkey, was a popular one, all the laha work being quickly sold.

One of the leading features of the bazaar was the fish pond, which occupied one-half of the stage. It was a mystic bridge constructed of quaint bamboo, with a large fish-net forming the water.

After the payment of fee (25 cents), the fisherman stood upon the bridge and with pole and line angled until he hooked some package containing some fancy article.

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GEAR IS REVERSED

Award of \$15,000 Alimony Set Aside.

(From Saturday's daily)

Judge Gear was reversed by the Supreme Court yesterday in his allowance of half of an estate of \$30,000 in a lump sum to Libano de Nobregga in her divorce suit against Sylvano de Nobregga.

The Supreme Court in an opinion written by Justice Galbraith, concurred in by Perry and Judge Little, circuit judge, holds that Gear erred in not only his division of the real estate but also in the allowance of temporary alimony to a woman, who is not in destitute circumstances. A concurrent opinion is written by Justice Perry in which he differs with the majority opinion only as to one or two minor questions.

The pith of the ruling is contained in the syllabus which reads as follows: Under Section 184, Civil Laws, authorizing the Circuit Court, upon granting a divorce for the adultery of the husband, etc., to "make such further order or decree against the defendant, compelling him . . . to provide such suitable allowance for the wife, for her support as the court shall deem just and reasonable," . . . the court may make such allowance in gross.

The court has no power under this statute to order a division of the husband's real estate and to vest title to a part thereof in the wife.

A wife who owns in her own right real estate of the value of \$3,500 or \$4,000 is not in "destitute circumstances," as provided in Section 183, Civil Laws, and an allowance to her of temporary alimony cannot be sustained.

This case was decided but a short time ago by Judge Gear. The evidence showed that the defendant was living in open adultery with another woman and he was severely censured by the court, in the decree, allowing the divorce, and granting the wife half of the estate of her husband.

The Supreme Court holds in its opinion that the fact "that libellee expressed a willingness to pay alimony in land rather than money certainly cannot estop him from contesting the power of the court to compel him to give one-half of his land."

In regard to the action of the court in dividing the estate the opinion reads: We have heretofore found that under the evidence of the case, the decree cannot be sustained, on the theory of the consent of the parties, and we now conclude that the court had no power under the statute to order a division of the real estate.

The trial court was in error in the decision in finding that the real property in the name of the libellant should be divided and one-half conveyed to the libellee. Under Section 184, Civil Laws, on the entry of the decree of divorce the real estate owned by the wife became her "sole and absolute property." The court was also in error in making the order for the payment of \$15.00 per week as temporary alimony. This order can only be sustained on the theory that the libellant was in "destitute circumstances." (Section 183, Civil Laws.) The court found that the libellee owns in fee simple real estate of the value of \$3,500 or \$4,000. Such a person cannot be said to be in "destitute circumstances," and unable to support herself pending the litigation in this case.

The order of the Supreme Court is that the exceptions are sustained and the decree allowing temporary alimony and dividing the real estate is reversed and the cause remanded to the Circuit Court with directions to make to libellee such suitable allowance as the court shall deem just and reasonable, and for such further proceedings, consistent with the foregoing opinion as may be necessary."

Judge Perry says "I concur in the conclusion that the court below was without authority, whether derived from statute, from the alleged stipulation or consent of parties or otherwise, to decree a division of the real estate owned by the libellee or the conveyance by the libellee to the libellant of a part of such real estate and am of the opinion for this reason that the decree entered must be reversed and a new trial on the question of alimony ordered."

George Davis appeared for libellant and J. T. De Bolt for libellee.

CABLE AND CANAL.

Hepburn Will Push Both Bills at Coming Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, and Representative Sherman of New York, a member of the same committee, had a long conference with the President today about the isthmian canal and Pacific cable legislation.

As a result of the consultation they announced that it was their purpose to press legislation on both subjects at the earliest possible moment. The canal bill which passed the House at the last session will be reintroduced in substantially the form in which it was passed last winter. No delay is anticipated in the committee, as the whole subject has been canvassed thoroughly. Colonel Hepburn told the President that the bill undoubtedly would have a large majority in the House.

The cable bill will be identical with the one reported from the committee during the last Congress. It provides for the laying of the cable by a private corporation under a contract with the Postmaster-General, with an alterna-



BURGLARS ENTER CASTLE & COOKE'S

Castle & Cooke's office, at the corner of Bethel and King streets was reported last night about 8:30 o'clock, as having its street doors open. The door leading from King street to the stairway to the office in the second story was found open, from which an entrance to the main office of Castle & Cooke had been reached by a door which opens into the hallway. The big iron door at the rear of the building, behind the elevator, and the wire door leading to Mr. Bowen's office and opening into the back yard, were also found open. George Watts, patrolman for the Merchants' Patrol, made the discovery on his rounds, and it was his theory after making an inspection of the interior, that burglars had effected an entrance.

According to Watts' statement he noticed the stairway door, which is usually closed at night, standing ajar. He investigated and found the door leading to the main office secured by a string to a cleat, evidently tied by some person upon quitting the building. Watts' theory is that the lock on this door was picked. He went through the large room and upon reaching the elevator shaft saw the rear iron door wide open. He went into the office occupied by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tenney, and discovered the wire protecting door open. As far as he could learn nothing had been disturbed. The safes seemed intact, and there was no evidence of violence on desks or cabinets.

Despite the prevailing tight condition of the money market, the local brokers are generally optimistic as to the prospects for the coming year. A well known broker has written a close friend, formerly a resident of Honolulu, but now residing in the East, and who is largely interested in Hawaiian securities, as follows:

"The chief reason for this condition of affairs can be traced to the lack of coin in the community. There seems to be an abundance of faith in the future of sugar, after carefully considering the future of Cuba. To have come to us through reliable sources that Cuba is not going to recover herself in a short space of time, as is generally supposed. The estates there are somewhat devastated and Cuban planters are making no further improvement or putting out any money in new crops until Congress makes some disposition of the Cuban question. In the meantime the plantations of Hawaii are progressing, never hesitating to expend large sums of money where it might be deemed expedient. Wherever it is shown that a dollar of expense will bring back two on these estates, the money is quickly raised and put into use."

"The present financial stringency can easily be traced by reviewing the expenditures of the past year. In the neighborhood of \$9,000,000 were sent out of the country for new material such as mills, pumps and other appliances. Some \$7,000,000 were called in on assessments on stocks which money is represented in new fields of cane growing for the 1902 crop. Then again, there have been considerable building operations going on here, such as the Alexander Young building, Boston Block, Stangenwald Building, all of which mean thousands of dollars going out of the country for material such as iron, stone and inside furnishings.

"The Honolulu Rapid Transit company represents an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 which has largely been sent to the mainland for material. Then again all of the dry goods and liquor merchants, as well as merchants in other lines, stocked up heavily in English and other European goods previous to annexation in order to save the excessive duties that are now imposed under the American laws. All in all it is quite safe to estimate that fully \$19,000,000 or perhaps \$20,000,000 can be accounted for in one way or another as having been spent during the year."

"The income of the country from 200,000 tons of sugar, together with rice and bananas did not more than cover these expenditures. How then, can we expect money to be easy in Honolulu at present. We have had very little foreign capital to assist us, the money coming entirely from our earnings."

"Now that all these improvements are paid for and there are no new enterprises contemplated I do not see why the revenue from the 1902 crop of sugar and rice should not go a great way toward easing up things here. I predict that wealthy men with large incomes will invest heavily in sugar stocks at present prices. Next year will see a more prosperous and healthier condition of affairs in Hawaii nei."

INACTIVE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were inactive during the week and trading in them was lacking in the elements of a brisk market. It was an unusually dull week and the brokers had to scratch to make any kind of a showing on their lists. As recorded on the official lists of the Honolulu Stock Exchange just 655 shares changed hands, divided as follows: Ookala, 5, Ewa, 500 at 24; Kahuku, 50 at 24; Olao, assessable, 100 at 2; Waihala, 10 at 16, or about \$15,000 worth of business transacted on and between boards. The quotations show a tendency to remain where they are at present.

EXTENSION OF BISHOP STREET TO ESPLANADE

The proposition to extend Bishop street, the new thoroughfare made possible by the building of the Young Block, from King street to Merchant street and thence on through to Kilauea street and meeting the Esplanade at right angles, is occupying the attention of business men. Maps showing the proposed cuts through the blocks mentioned have been made, and several meetings already held to consider the matter. The street starts at the Hotel street corner of the Young Building, almost opposite Union street. The continuation of the street would abut the Emmeluth store and would take off a small portion of the Walkiki side of Schuman's carriage repository on Merchant street. From this point the proposed street would slant off Waikiki street to meet Kilauea street. This would open an artery in the business district and would divert much of the heavy traffic now encumbering Fort street, one of the narrowest of Honolulu's streets, and also open up new building areas.

The real estate market is very dull and will so continue until money is easier.

WOULDN'T DRINK WITH A NEGRO

(From Saturday's daily.)

Because a white man would not drink with a negro at the invitation of another white man there was a fight in the Orpheum Cafe last night which caused the police to interfere with the suggestion of the proprietor, and the man who issued the invitation was taken to jail. The trouble began when two negroes and a negress, who had been attending the show in the Orpheum theater, came out of the playhouse during one of the acts to the relief of many of the patrons. One of the negroes had imbibed considerably more liquor than he could stand and therefore tried to "show off" to the audience. His air of superiority and display of nonchalance attracted the favorable attention of an inebriated man and the negroes were invited into the Cafe to drink.

The white man's companions entered an objection to drinking with a negro and for an answer one of them was given a cuff behind the ear which sent him sprawling over a couple of chairs. The commotion brought Manager Cohen and two policemen into the cafe and the manager asked for quiet. The host defied the officer's authority to arrest him and made so many remarks, coupled with considerable noise that the officer finally placed him under arrest and sent for the patrol wagon. One of the negroes also defied the officer to do anything to him.

"I represent de awmy, sah," said he flashing an official looking document in the officer's face. "I hold it in my hand, sah, mah fu-lough from de awm; an' ah caunt be teched, sah, no sah. I suppose de people aroun' heah think we've got a thousand razahs on us but we don need no razahs, for we've got de awmy back of us, sah. I's a ejah of de United States awmy an' can prove what ah sah."

The officer let the man ramble on to the amusement of the bystanders and an artilleryman standing nearby muttered that the soldier on furlough was a disgrace to the army. The friends of the men under arrest attempted to tell the officer what he should do and caused him to such an extent that the officer threatened the entire crowd with arrest if they persisted and quiet settled upon the group.

Say They Don't Draw the Line

Inquiry at the leading hotels of London respecting the color line connection with the International Mission church council brings out the following reply: "We absolutely do not discriminate against negroes. All respectable Americans black or white are the same to us."

WEDMAYER—Koloa, Kauai, November 7, 1901. to the wife of H. Wedmeyer, bookkeeper of the Koloa Sugar Co. Ltd. a son.

G. N. WILCOX, President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFIELD, Vice President.
T. MAY, Auditor.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," engraved on the bottle, are the true mark, as Clarke's World Famous Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about December 20, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

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So-bos-so (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 20 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable, at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies.

A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders.

Buyers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 26.

The selection of a successor to the late Col. Baird may develop into a fight of patronage against promotion.

Thanksgiving will be the cause of some sure money out of Turkey, but here it will not mean a steel clad collector.

Europe is realizing that the United States must be counted upon in every field of trade and endeavor, so the sugar conference will not be complete without representatives from the United States.

If the latest contest does not appear San Francisco's perverted appetite for prize fights, then the law for the protection of the aged and infirm should be invoked to save Jeffries' next opponent.

Li Hung Chang lost his life because of the Manchurian convention, according to the latest reports, but his will not be the only Chinese life lost in connection with Russia's invasion of the empire.

There will be more than one thrill of remembrance of snowy hillside, and jangling bells and rosy cheeks and prancing horses upon reading of the New York cold snap, and perhaps just as many reminiscent rheumatic twinges which will preclude envy.

Dewey will now face harder work in going through the realms of testimony in the court-martial than he did at Manila, and the worst of it is that no matter how he comes out of it he will find the people are not all with him as they were on a previous occasion.

HAWAII'S FOOD FISH.

The U. S. Fish Commissioner has just issued the elaborate reports of experts on the fishes in the waters of Porto Rico. What the Spanish Government failed to do in centuries, Prof. Barton W. Evermann, on behalf of the United States has done within one year. With the reports are forty-nine superb colored engravings of the principal fish, done by that unrivaled master of the art of painting from marine life, Mr. H. A. Baldwin, who was recently in these Islands and prepared equally fine pictures of Hawaiian fish. There will appear after the Albatross has finished her investigations during the coming months.

Prof. Evermann's report on the fish of Porto Rico illustrates the modification of animal life and habits due to the environment. There is only a narrow shore line around the Island of Porto Rico; beyond it the sides are steep, and rocky and without shelter from the storms. Some of the fish, therefore, develop spines and hooks with which they can fasten themselves to rocks and coral and the algae and withstand the heavy seas.

The inland rivers often swell into torrents and endanger the lives of the fresh water fish. This constant danger has modified the habits of these fish so that they burrow holes in the banks and retire within them during a freshet.

The report says that there is an abundance of edible fish in the waters of that Island, but the local markets are indifferently supplied and the prices of fish are high. It appears therefore that the Hawaiian Islands are not the only tropical possessions of America which have at present an abundant supply of fish food which is not available.

In this connection, we may refer to the report, lately issued, on the "Marine Resources of the British West Indies." From this much may be learned which should aid us in developing our own fish resources. Regarding the resources of Cape Colony, this report says, "three or four years ago the fishing industry was in a primitive state, small boats and hand lines being used. Today, as the results of investigations, a vast enterprise has been built up and trawling areas of over one thousand square miles have been discovered and are becoming rapidly a source of food and wealth."

Nearly all of the fisheries of the tropical countries have been carried on in the crudest way. It is only within a few years that intelligence and invention has been applied to the northern fisheries, with the result that fish food is extremely cheap in the temperate zones. It was said twenty years ago that the fish in the Atlantic near the great sea ports, were becoming scarce. But improved methods have been adopted and abundance of sea food discovered in the deeper waters.

It is an indisputable fact that there is an abundance of marine food near our own Islands. But we do not know how to reach it. For many years the local demand did not encourage any large enterprise in the fisheries. First now there is some question as to the limit of the demand. We advocated several years since the methods of the Parkman market where the fish after being brought several hundred miles from the ocean are placed alive in tanks. Such an arrangement will require skill and capital and we are not yet prepared for such an investment.

We have a strong popular sentiment in favor of good roads, bridges and public buildings, but when it comes to getting a fair supply of food fish the whole community groans at its present extravagance cost, and then does nothing about it. Perhaps the visit of the Albatross may stimulate us to make fish food the very cheapest food in our market.

"THE MOST VALUABLE CITIZEN."

Several years ago, when Roosevelt was Governor of the State of New York, he gave to the world a letter of introduction of which the following is an extract:

"I commend to your courtesy Mr. Jacob A. Riis of New York, the bearer of this letter. Mr. Riis is my warm personal friend, and is a man whose services to the public have been such as to make him on the whole the most valuable citizen in New York."

Who then is this "most valuable citizen of New York?" Is he a graduate of one of our great universities? Is he a descendant of the Puritans, or of the Cavaliers, or of the old Holland stock which peopled Manhattan Island? No. Only stray-away from Denmark, who has just told the story of his life in the Outlook, and it is a story that should be read in every school.

He was a poor Danish boy who had learned the trade of a carpenter in Denmark. For the love of a maid, he crossed the seas in the steerage and faced an alien and the most intelligent race of the earth. He drifted about the country; worked in the iron mines of Pennsylvania; became a recruit, in the city of New York, of the French army in 1871, because he hated Germany for despoiling his Fatherland; but did not leave as the Franco-German war ended; he sees Dana of the N. Y. Sun and is given a "quarter" for a meal; sleeps on door steps and under wagons; is glad to get old bread rolls and bones from the refuse of Delmonico's kitchen; is cold and hungry, sleeps in a Station House and is robbed of the locket which holds the picture of his girl who is beyond the ocean; does odd jobs for food, goes West and sells extension tables and falls in that business; sells flat irons and is a good "drummer;" is always learning the English language, and also saves a little money. Then he becomes a reporter on Long Island paper; leaves that occupation and is a book peddler; becomes a reporter for the N. Y. News Association. He is marvelously wide awake and restless in news gathering; he buys a small newspaper on credit and is owner and editor and soon pays off his debt, he becomes engaged to the girl he left behind him; instinctively he joins the Reformers and believes in the "consecrated pen." He marries, and becomes the police reporter of the N. Y. Tribune, and his life work begins. He has a restless energy and excels in gathering news. His office is near to Police Headquarters and he becomes a power by reason of his industry and thorough methods of investigation. Though only a reporter, he soon becomes a man with a mission to inform the world of the misery that lies in it, and he does so truthfully and bravely. He publishes a book, "How the Other Half Lives," and his mission becomes known to the best people of the city. These slowly gather around him, especially well bred women and wealthy men. He begins a crusade for little parks in the crowded parts of the city, and in this Tarny strikes at him. He holds up to execution the miserable, disease breeding tenement houses. He wins a victory in the enactment of sanitary laws and publishes, "A Ten Years' War," in which he shows how light is let into the dark and filthy places, and the children of the poor are gladdened by a few flowers and a little green grass. He walks the streets at night with one Theodore Roosevelt and shows him the rottenness of the City government. But he remains a newspaper reporter to the end. It is his work, more than any other's, that evokes those vast structures in which the poor are decently housed.

Writers urgently declare that the peril of American civilization lies in the abnormal conditions of city life, that sound democracy is stifled in its field air. A self-educated Danish boy comes over to America and teaches the Christian churches, the university men and women, the political leaders, the wise instructors, the best methods of municipal reform. He has the brain of Herbert Spencer to investigate and the spirit of Christ to inspire him. Is it then strange that the President of the United States said "he is on the whole the most valuable citizen in New York?"

CLAIMS ALL IN SIGHT.

The Hawaiian press is in a turmoil over the propriety of the name chosen for the Home Rule party. The Home Rule Republican has most strenuously defended the wisdom of taking on the last section of the name, while Ke Aloha Aina insists that there should be no change at all.

The latter journal is reactionary insisting upon the good old days and that there is no future but that which comes from the Hawaiian rule, and argues consistently against any change in title of the Hawaiian party. To the argument of impropriety of altering the title the Home Rule Republican in its issue of Wednesday comes back in a long article, quoting first from First Corinthians, xliii 11: "When I was a child I speak as a child I understood as a child. I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things" and continuing

"The following is our word to the Hawaiian people. When we were not Americans, our thoughts were not American but as we have become American, we must do away with that which is un-American. Therefore as we have cast aside the opposition held by us towards Americans, we should also do likewise in our Anti-Pepaha feelings. For the reason that since the party of the nation has put down this name and by so doing it made three factions of the Republican party here in these Islands. There are as follows: Miss Smart Republicans, Anti-Massachusetts Republicans and the Home Rule Republicans. Of these three the Home Rule party is the best of them."

That party of traitors congressmen must have had a hand in among the number for three transports in succession came to grief. Under them it seems a rather high price to pay for spreading information about the Philippines but the members will be all the more willing to sell supplies for the transport service. By the way, they have seen how meagrely we are at home are handling

The shake up of Utah followed upon the complete overturning of state politics and may be turned into an omen.

General Butler will never be converted to the theory that talk is cheap—Washington Star.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The statement of the public lands is one which will be read with more than passing interest by all who have followed the discussion of the future of the Territory. The size of the public domain is such that its conservation becomes a question of more than ordinary importance and the officers in charge of the land system are carefully considering every step taken.

The amount of rentals seems very small, but this must be taken with the knowledge that many of the leases were made long ago, some of them perhaps given to favored supporters of a monarch, and that when these leases come again they will be subject to advances of from 100 to 1,000 per cent, if ever they are re-leased. On the whole the statement indicates that there must be exercised the most rigid control of the lands, so that they may become the homes of the people. There is not such a quantity of them that they may be alienated without assurance that a home will spring upon each plot which is capable of supporting a family.

The statement on the whole will be in service in showing the head of the National land bureau what conditions are to be met here, and at the same time to indicate the necessity of making any legislation which may be enacted, of a special nature, so as to give full protection to the Hawaiian people. The list of the leases on this island which is included will show that there is more government land here than is thought by many people, and that some of it will be in the market very soon.

UNDER CIVIL CONTROL

While the mainland press is discussing the possibility of the return of the control of the Philippines to the military, there seems to be one point which is overlooked. Such a step would place the United States in a false position, in the eyes of the world, and this is just what is not to be expected of President Roosevelt.

The President is looked upon as distinctly a military President by the men of the army, since he came to the front during the late war, was brevetted a brigadier during that struggle, and was in the service with many of the present general officers. While it would add to the glory and importance of the army to have the control of the islands of the far East given over to them, there would be in the act such a step backwards that it is not reasonable to expect that it will be taken upon the showing made up to the present time.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm, and the tribesmen come to know that retribution for any outbreak is swift and sure. They do not think the army was given sufficient swing and in their opinion a further campaign would be of service in producing quiet all over the islands. All of which would redound to the credit of American arms, for if once the army was called upon to sweep the islands, no one doubts that it would be done.

To offset this opinion, which must be given great weight coming from the sources that it does, every member of Congress, whether of the upper or lower branch of the legislative body, who has made the trip to the new possession this year, returns with nothing but praise for Governor Taft. He is hailed on all sides as the man of the hour, and to him is given much praise for the wonders which have been accomplished in the government of the peoples. Much has been in the line of experiment for the study of the habits of mind of the only partially modernized races, which the new forces meet, is not to be accomplished in a day.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Miss A. Horner is in Honolulu from Maui.

Mr. C. D. Lufkin came in from Maui on the 17th.

Judge Little was an incomes by way of the last Kauai.

Dr. Shorey has found an alkaloid poison in Polycarpaea regia beans.

C. T. Amara was discharged from bankruptcy by Judge Estee yesterday.

Mr. C. H. Prouty is a guest of friends in town, having come over from Hilo during the week.

The J. A. Cummins went to Punica yesterday afternoon for a load of sixty tons of salt.

ON ISLAND OF HAWAII

Public Domain as Reported by Boyd.

Below is given the list of public lands in Hawaii;

ISLAND OF HAWAII—DISTRICT OF KONA.

Puuwaiwai—40,000 acres; R. Hind and E. P. Low; \$41,210; August 15, 1918; good grazing, but very rocky; lower portion barren lava; no running water; runs to high elevation on mountain.

Haleohia—500 acres; rocky and barren, with exception of small portion; homestead lots.

Walaha II—260 acres; taken up as homesteads, etc.; coffee land, etc.

Puas—860 acres; rocky grazing land; small portion homestead lots.

Oonui—30 acres; \$405; January 1, 1904; dense forest at high elevation.

Hogonalo—6,000 acres; J. M. Mansaratt; \$405; January 1, 1904; from sea level to elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet; lower portion barren lava fields; forest, coffee land, etc. above.

Koakehe—3,450 acres, and

Hohauia—5,400 acres; J. Maguire; \$59; July 24, 1904; dry grazing; lava fields; barren; elevation from 2,000 to 4,000 feet; forest tract; laid out for settlement, about 2,000 feet, above.

Honaloa—920 acres; J. D. Paris; \$5; May 25, 1902; coffee and wood land at elevation of 2,000 feet and upward; lease is for 210 acres.

Keopuka—40 acres; coffee land.

Waiea—1,300 acres; forest tract; an upland 1,000 to 3,000 feet elevation.

Hauanana-Alae—1,300 acres; upland forest tract, 100 to 3,000 feet elevation; coffee land, etc.

Kaohe—850 acres; upland forest tract, 100 to 3,000 feet elevation; coffee land, etc.

Kukulapae—3,600 acres, high forest tract; much rocky, inferior land.

Oleolomana and Ophidiall—3,400 acres; high forest tract; unexplored, rocky land.

Hoopulua—1,300 acres; J. M. Mansaratt; \$59; August 19, 1908; coffee, wood land.

Okoe—1,600 acres; barren, dry grazing land, with some forest growth.

Kaulanamauna—3,400 acres; Walochnu Agricultural and Grazing Company, \$55; September 20, 1918; rocky, dry grazing land, with forest growth above.

Puuanahulu—33,000 acres; Hind & Low; \$150; June 1, 1918; principally dry, barren grazing land; runs from sea to high elevation, 8,000 feet or more; the lease covers about 1,200 acres.

Kukio—3,500 acres; barren grazing land principally.

Akahpuu-Kaulana—500 acres, homestead lots.

Awalua-Ohiki—4,135 acres; dry, rocky grazing land, mostly very barren.

Ooma—1,200 acres; dry, rocky grazing land, mostly very barren.

Ooma-uka—1,000 acres; John Broad; \$54.20; August 1, 1908; coffee and wood land.

Kekalakehe—400 acres; homestead lots.

All the above lands, and Kona lands in general, are without running water, rainfalls and cisterns being relied upon for water supply.

Kona lands at the sea end for several miles back are dry and forbidding, the fertile land beginning at an elevation of about 1,000 feet. The whole district is a lava district with good portions irregularly distributed.

DISTRICT OF KOHALA.

Potolu—1,300 acres; G. Asang; \$600; July 1, 1904; deep valley and rugged mountain land; about fifty acres rice land; good water supply.

Kaaahuhu—1,300 acres; R. R. Hind, \$1,400; Union Mill Company; \$300; May 1, 1913; cane and agricultural land, no running water; 663 acres under the leases; remainder homestead lots.

Kawaihae—13,000 acres; estate J. P. Parker and Samuel Parker; \$1,050; July 1, 1913; grazing land from sea to high elevation; lower portion dry and rocky, no running water.

Puukohoa—Estate J. P. Parker; \$1,334; July 1, 1913; and

Waimoku—40,500 acres; Samuel Parker; \$753; July 1, 1913, and

Waimea—258 acres; G. W. Macfarlane; \$258; June 1, 1908, and

Waimea—3,187 acres; estate J. P. Parker; \$64; November 15, 1903.

Principally fine grazing or agricultural lands at elevation 3,000 feet and upwards; much smooth, level plain; a little running water at about lower cloud level; about 1,000 acres taken up by homesteaders.

Kahel—560 acres; E. R. Hind; \$925 and \$100; November 15, 1902; agricultural and cane lands; good quality.

Hualua—375 acres; R. R. Hind; \$329.12; May 16, 1908; cane and grazing land; good quality.

Opihikoi—450 acres; R. R. Hind; \$314.30; January 27, 1901; cane and grazing land; good quality.

Hukiaua—380 acres; R. R. Hind; \$265; January 27, 1901; cane and grazing land; good quality.

Puapea—339 acres; J. Wight; \$75; November 28, 1908; cane and grazing land; good quality.

Awaiua—224 acres; J. Wight; \$200; August 3, 1908; grazing land.

Kapaa-Pukole—1,500 acres; dry grazing land.

Pili lands—8,241 acres; estate J. Woods; \$350; August 9, 1903; principally dry grazing.

Pohakula, etc.—579 acres; several remnants from 13 acres to 180 acres in area; grazing.

Lahlikoli—50 acres; grazing land.

Makilou—228 acres; J. Maguire; \$50; October 15, 1905; grazing land.

Lanikape—450 acres; grazing and wood land at high elevation.

Panahi—683 acres; grazing and wood land at high elevation.

With the exception of Pohakula and Waimoku, of the foregoing list, these lands are practically without running water.

DISTRICT OF KAU

Kapapa—182,780 acres; Hawaiian Agricultural Company; \$1,200; July 1, 1907; runs from sea to summit of Maunakea, 14,000 feet, much barren lava, remainder principally grazing land, but with some agricultural possibilities, portions well watered.

Walochnu—15,210 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; \$60; April 1, 1918; cane land; grazing and high

forest land; has some good water springs.

Manuka—22,800 acres; grazing tract; very barren below; wooded and good grazing land above; runs to high elevation.

Kena—1,200 acres, dry grazing, and wood land.

Kameo-Puuo—12,500 acres; Walochnu Agricultural and Grazing Company; \$500; April 23, 1907; grazing land, dry, with little or no water.

Pumakau-Kiokola—1,765 acres; dry grazing or high wood land.

Kawaia-Kaunamano—2,600 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; \$600; October 22, 1906; principally high forest lands, with cane land at lower level.

Hlonas—1,362 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; \$150; January 10, 1906; principally high forest land with little cane land.

Kaalakai—11,600 acres; Hiles Sugar Company; \$120; September 8, 1906; cane, grazing and forest land at high elevation.

Mohokea—2,750 acres; Hawaiian Agricultural Company; \$55; June 4, 1907; cane, grazing and forest land.

Ninole-Wailau—880 acres; homestead lots.

Niuhe-Wailau—6,500 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; \$150; June 17, 1906; high forest tract.

Moaia-Mukau—11,900 acres; Walochnu Agricultural Company; \$275; June 15, 1906; cane, grazing and high forest tract.

Kaahuuhua—2,700 acres; high forest land.

Kaalaad—16,900 acres; Hawaiian Agricultural Company; \$250; January 1, 1903; cane, grazing and high forest land.

Kaalaad—16,900 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; \$150; January 1, 1903; cane, grazing and high forest land.

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Kaalaad—16,900 acres; Hutchinson

Be Thankful

We all have something to be thankful for.

Do you ever stop to think how much better off you are than the average person in any other part of the world?

Are there many of us hungry and begging for employment?

Do we have to look forward with dread to the cold winter, which takes all we have saved in the summer, to keep us from freezing?

How about the neat little home you occupy, with the beautiful open-air life?

Some of us may feel blue this year because we foolishly speculated, but do not let that discourage you. It was an expensive lesson, but you will be more careful in the future.

With your family and friends around you next Thursday you will require a few more articles for your table, such as Meat Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tumblers, Beer and Wine Glasses, Carvers, Knives and Forks, Spoons, etc.

Whether you are rich or poor, we can supply your wants to your entire satisfaction.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,

Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

53-55-57 King St

KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the
Grape Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

LIMITED.

601 Fort St. Phone Main 71
Island Orders Solicited.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,

President

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides,
skins and Tallow.

Carriers to Oceanside and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

ANNEXATION GAVE STABILITY TO ALL HAWAIIAN VALUES

The Expansionist, for September, contains the following article from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth Van Cleve Hall:

The annexation of Hawaii is a subject which has been under discussion for fifty years at least. The Kamehamehas, that proud and masterful line of chiefs, regarded it as the manifest destiny of their little realm. The events which led to the final consummation followed one another so rapidly during the last decade that many lost sight of this historic fact.

With the wisdom or unwisdom of annexation this article has little to do. The expansionist and the anti-expansionist will have to fight that out between them. It may be that the part of wisdom in both cases would be to accept the situation, lending a hand to bring about the best results, or to prevent the direct consequences and await developments. America has not made a serious failure of self-government, and it is assuming a good deal under the circumstances to intimate that she is incapable of governing others or of teaching them to govern themselves.

The immediate effect of annexation upon Hawaii was to give an assurance of stability. Values increased and new enterprises, which had only been awaiting the final decision, were started at once.

In his report to the Secretary of the Interior, Governor Dole states that nine out of the fifty-eight sugar

plantations of the Islands may be credited to the stimulus given by annexation.

A few figures quoted from this report will give a clear idea of commercial and industrial progress under the influence of annexation:

The value of sugar exported for 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900, has been as follows:

1898 \$16,614,822.53

1899 21,883,190.97

First half 1900 14,770,546.72

Imports—

1898 11,850,890.76

1899 19,059,605.79

January 1 to June 14, 1900 10,683,516.12

Exports—

1898 17,246,744.79

1899 22,628,741.82

January 1 to June 14, 1900 14,404,496.16

Customs revenues—

1898 896,975.70

1899 1,295,628.95

January 1 to June 14, 1900 597,897.14

Sugar is, of course, the chief staple of Hawaii and seems likely to continue so. "It pays best" is generally the answer.

Concerning the labor question, the following paragraph from Thurin's "Hawaiian Annual," 1901, explains the situation:

"The year has been fraught with much solicitude and watchfulness on a number of the plantations throughout the Islands, not only from uncertainty of labor, but in several instances in the protection of established interests against ignorance of law and justice.

Through the immediate application of the United States labor laws to these Islands by the Territorial Act, many strikes and much unrest and defiance was shown by Japanese laborers on several plantations. The turbulent disposed of this nationality were quick to take advantage of the opportunity presented, and in their restless wanderings have encouraged others to dictate and dissatisfaction. In consequence of this state many plantations are working short-handed, and a number seriously, so, and the outlook of relief is still problematical. Effort and inquiry for labor from new sources will be of inestimable value to the people of the "Big Island."

We are still literally "at sea" as regards the telegraphic communication with the world at large, but that is not the fault of Hawaii. We have longed for a cable with a longing unbearable for many years, and were bitterly disappointed at the failure of the cable bill during the last session of Congress. Probably no one who has enjoyed for a lifetime telegraphic communication with nearly all the world can realize our feeling of isolation until he puts himself in our place. Without a cable Hawaii is in the Union, but not of it.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy already connects four of the Islands, and is to be extended throughout the whole group. This will prove an incalculable blessing when complete.

The traveler visiting Honolulu who expects to find a little provincial town half asleep will be disappointed. It is about as live as it can be without an ocean cable.

The people are public spirited and progressive, and it is often said that in no other place is money so quickly forthcoming for deeds of charity and benevolence.

Hawaii has always paid much attention to education, which from early days has been compulsory, so the Hawaiian over ten years of age who cannot read and write is an exception.

The missionaries established boarding schools for Hawaiian girls and boys separately, many of which are still doing excellent work, giving a good, plain course of study with manual training as well.

The public school system is also good, while the generosity of the late

Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, one of Hawaii's noblest daughters, has given us

the Kamehameha Schools for Hawaiian girls and boys with their excellent

equipment and attractive surroundings.

Property owners within certain limits are required to construct sidewalks of concrete, thus greatly improving the appearance of the city.

A tropical city requires a generous water supply throughout the year and this demand is being met by boring artesian wells and distributing the water by powerful pumps. During the past year a new pumping station has been constructed consisting of a group of three 12 inch artesian wells supplying thousands of gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

A much needed drainage system is being constructed, an improvement which has been long delayed. This brought us in contact with the plumbers and tradesmen, so that we are becoming increasingly civilized.

The post office has been repaired and enlarged, and the judicial building completed. Among the business buildings may be mentioned the Royal Hotel, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, established a hundred and four years ago through the efforts of Bishop Willis, the Anglican Church, and his estimable wife. A movement to secure an endowment of \$100,000 for this valuable institution will be hoped meet with deserved success.

Social life in Hawaii has a charm of its own. In the old days was thirty

years ago we knew everybody by name and make the corner on Fort and King streets very attractive.

The most improving mercantile block

in town now in process of construction things are rapidly changing the old

IMPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.		Jan. 1 to June
United States	\$8,695,591.63	\$16,020,830.17
Great Britain	1,287,726.67	1,774,655.52
Japan	354,324.98	673,410.50
Germany	352,043.65	384,102.88
China	328,851.87	384,522.00
Canada	283,283.40	112,480.63
Australia and New Zealand	198,384.61	257,388.04
France	42,655.55	64,130.26
Pacific Islands	7,292.12	1,035.48
Chile	99,636.33	222,749.80
All others	163,300.51	198,892.66
Total	\$11,650,890.81	\$19,058,605.79
		\$10,683,516.12

EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.		Jan. 1 to June
United States	1898. \$17,256,084.49	1899. \$22,517,758.82
China and Japan	44,823.25	54,052.00
Canada	23,963.28	17,067.62
Australia and New Zealand	21,873.77	39,863.38
Total	\$17,346,744.79	\$22,628,741.82
		\$14,404,496.16

is that of the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co. It is built of the blue-gray lava stone, quarried near Honolulu.

The Alexander Young building is designed for a hotel building and stores. Being in the heart of the town, it will make a striking appearance when finished, and from a business point of view it will be a great improvement, though the removal of old landmarks and the felling of beautiful trees must cause a pang of regret.

The Moana Hotel, at Waikiki, a new four-story building just opened to the traveling public, is very attractive and fills a long-felt want. It is situated on the beach and affords excellent facilities for sea bathing, and the delights of canoeing and surf riding. It is about three miles from the center of town, but the drive is a pleasant one, and for those who come here for rest and quiet the situation is good.

Another favorite resort is Haleiwa Hotel, at Waialua, on the Oahu side, too far from town for a place of residence, but charming in its quiet beauty.

The Hawaiian Hotel, conveniently located in the center of town, has greatly increased its capacity in the last two years, and contemplates still further enlargement.

Steam laundries, several warehouses, new livery stables, an automobile establishment, a malt and brewing company, a powerhouse and barn for rapid transit company, and the new steel frame building of the Honolulu Iron Works are a few of the latest additions to the commercial center.

Traveling accommodations have been increased by the addition of three new steamers to the fleet of the Oceanic Steamship Company.

Facile Heights, a new residence site close to town, is on the ridge between Nuuanu and Paia Valley. An electric railway climbs the hill and brings these homes within easy reach. Fresh air and a wonderful outlook make the locality popular.

The prospect of a rapid transit line has encouraged the opening of a fine tract owned by the Oahu College and situated on an elevation at the entrance to Manoa Valley. This is also a fine residence locality.

The construction of railways on the Island of Hawaii has made considerable progress in the last two years, and will be of inestimable value to the people of the "Big Island."

We are still literally "at sea" as regards the telegraphic communication with the world at large, but that is not the fault of Hawaii. We have longed for a cable with a longing unbearable for many years, and were bitterly disappointed at the failure of the cable bill during the last session of Congress. Probably no one who has enjoyed for a lifetime telegraphic communication with nearly all the world can realize our feeling of isolation until he puts himself in our place. Without a cable Hawaii is in the Union, but not of it.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy already connects four of the Islands, and is to be extended throughout the whole group. This will prove an incalculable blessing when complete.

The traveler visiting Honolulu who expects to find a little provincial town half asleep will be disappointed. It is about as live as it can be without an ocean cable.

The people are public spirited and progressive, and it is often said that in no other place is money so quickly forthcoming for deeds of charity and benevolence.

Hawaii has always paid much attention to education, which from early days has been compulsory, so the Hawaiian over ten years of age who cannot read and write is an exception.

The missionaries established boarding schools for Hawaiian girls and boys separately, many of which are still doing excellent work, giving a good, plain course of study with manual training as well.

The public school system is also good, while the generosity of the late

Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, one of Hawaii's noblest daughters, has given us

the Kamehameha Schools for Hawaiian girls and boys with their excellent

equipment and attractive surroundings.

Property owners within certain limits are required to construct sidewalks of concrete, thus greatly improving the appearance of the city.

A tropical city requires a generous water supply throughout the year and this demand is being met by boring artesian wells and distributing the water by powerful pumps. During the past year a new pumping station has been constructed consisting of a group of three 12 inch artesian wells supplying thousands of gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, November 22.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco; 3:30 p.m.
Str. Waialeale, Plitz, from Kauai ports; 1:30 p.m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo.
Schr. Ada, from Kauai ports.
Schr. Kawallani, from Koolau ports.

Saturday, November 23.
Schr. Lady Nelson, from Punaluu; 3 a.m.
S. S. Moana, Carey, from Victoria and Vancouver; 8:30 a.m.
Str. Kinau, Clarke, from Hilo, and way ports.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Puuloa.
Bk. Kaitulani, Dabel, from San Francisco.

Sunday, November 24.
U. S. S. Solace, Winslow, from Pago.
U. S. A. T. Meade, from San Francisco.
Br. sp. Euphrates, Davis, from Cardiff.
Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, from Port Gamble.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Str. James Makena, Tullett, from Kauai ports.
Str. Noeau, Wyman, from Hamakua ports.

Monday, November 25.
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, at 5 a.m., with 9,635 bags sugar, 520 sacks coffee, 50 head cattle, 1 horse, 34 bundles hides, 1 well boring outfit, 20 packages sundries.
Am. sp. Roanoke, Amesbury, from Norfolk.
Schr. Malolo, from Koolau ports.

DEPARTED.

Friday, November 22.
Am. sp. Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, for San Francisco.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Kona ports; 3 p.m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Puuloa.

Saturday, November 23.
S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies; 9 p.m.
Schr. Malolo, Moki, for Punaluu; 6 p.m.
Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient; 12 m.

Monday, November 25.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports.
Str. Waialeale, Plitz, for Anahola and Kihanea; 4 p.m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Hanamau and Koloa; 5 p.m.
Str. Iwani, Greene, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Kukuhale and Honokaa; 5 p.m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 6 p.m.
Schr. Twilight, for Kauai ports.
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports.

LARGEST VESSEL TO ENTER HARBOR

FOR the first time in the history of Honolulu a first class battleship, one fit to fight anything afloat, will come into this harbor next week. Upon the arrival of the battleship Wisconsin on Monday next the great fighting machine will be brought into the harbor and docked at the naval wharf. The decision to come inside the harbor with his peerless vessel was reached by Admiral Casey while here on his way to Tutuila. That he did not at that time order the ship to enter was due primarily to the fact that his business in the south was of such a nature that he did not want to run the risk of a storm springing up which might compel the ship to await its subsidence before trying to leave the harbor. He said then that he would take his time upon the return trip and would enter at any event, as he is not compelled to leave at any stated time. This determination was communicated to Capt. Merry, before the sailing of the Solace.

While the real reason for the coming of the battleship is to take in coal, at the same time there is a desire on the part of the officers to show their ship at close range to the people of this city. The Wisconsin will be the first ship of her class to enter this harbor, and never before has a vessel of the tonnage of this one, 12,000, ever tried the channel. Once the ship has been brought in, and her coaling finished, there will be arranged a series of open days when the vessel may be viewed by everyone who comes.

There is also every reason to believe that the ship will be the scene of some brilliant social gatherings, as the young men of the ship have been for the past month out from port and will welcome the presence of their vessel in a port which has the reputation for hospitality which has made Honolulu known to every officer of the navy.

Mrs. Casey, with her daughter, is here awaiting the arrival of the flagship. She has been the recipient of many social attentions and the flag officers who have just returned from the south have every moment of their time taken up until their sailing.

The Wisconsin classes as a sculling coast-line battleship. She is 288 feet in length, 72 feet 2 inches beam, and 24 feet 6 inches mean draft. The displacement is 13,525 tons and the net tonnage 5,144. The ship is equipped with twin screws and triple expansion engines, built to show an indicated horsepower of 36,000. Upon this showing the speed was to be 12 knots, but this was beaten by from 10 to 12½ per cent upon trial runs other than official.

There are two 12-inch barbette turrets and two military masts. The main battery consists of four 12-inch guns in turrets and 4.5-inch rapid fire guns mounted in broadside batteries. In the secondary battery are sixteen 6-pounder rapid fire, four 1-pounder rapid fire guns, four Colt's and two 3-inch field pieces. There are four long Whitehead torpedoes in addition.

Of the armor the sides is sixteen and one-half inches and the bottom nine and one-half inches, the water line being thirteen and three-fourths inches, there being about 11,000 cubic feet of iron plate. The keel of the vessel was laid February 8th, 1897, and the vessel was completed last year.

The vessel's complement includes forty officers and 480 men.

SOLACE BLUEJACKETS ARE HUNTED DOWN LAST NIGHT

HERE were large doings at the Police Station last night. The early part of the evening had been uneventful from a drunk and disorderly standpoint, but about 11 o'clock a startling transformation occurred. It was brought about by the commander of the Solace sending a sheet of warrants down to the Police Station, in which was contained the information that a number of blue jackets had overstayed their shore leave and were needed on board. So badly needed on board that the commander set a price of \$10 on each man's head, provided he was returned to the ship by 6 a.m. to day.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth detailed a number of men on the round up and these in turn lost no time in communicating the news of the good thing to their friends, with the result that by 11:30 o'clock a sailor hunt on a mammoth scale was in full progress.

The spotters swarmed over the town. They peered into every dark corner and carefully examined every spot which could possibly afford cover to a blue jacket. About 11:30 o'clock the police telephone rang and the patrol wagon was sent out to a saloon which had yielded up a suspect. He was hustled to the lock-up and from that time on calls came from all quarters, as fast as a man could answer the phone. The police evidently didn't intend to let any of the easy money go begging. It was a glad night for the bobbies.

Every now and again a legitimate civilian drunk would be forwarded to headquarters in the hope that he might be a Solace tar in disguise. Men who were unfortunate enough to be sober had narrow escapes from a moonlight drive at the expense of the Territory. The "finest" were out to make a killing and no one with a beer in his breath was safe.

The chase continued until after midnight when Turnkey Melanphy announced that it was a case of standing room only. At that time the cells were all full and a guard of officers were

keeping a sharp look out for signs of trouble down below.

The bluejackets as a rule were not much the worse for liquor, though more than one had enough under his belt to make him ugly. One of these turbulent ones promised Chillingworth when he arrested him that he would provide diversion on the way to the station. Barney Joy was told to escort him and the man went quietly enough, until suddenly he wheeled round and struck Joy squarely in the mouth. Then Joy got a couple of good ones on his charge's jaw and the bluejacket immediately said that he would be good—oh so good.

Once, three were ushered in together. They must have been sand lot agitators in the States, for they started making trouble from the commencement. They demanded to be allowed to read the warrant and said that the snatching up of a poor sailor in the pursuit of pleasure was an outrage and unconstitutional. This trio met their fate at "Russian" Frank's hotel, on Queen street.

No real live scence at the Police Station is complete without Seaman Jacobsen of the Iroquois and sure enough he arrived on time last night, much the worse for wear and blaspheming up to his record. Jacobsen was taken for a Solace straggler and an attempt was forthwith made to convert him into gold, without ceremony. He will probably yield up \$2 and costs to the Territorial coffers today at Judge Wilcox's inquest.

Some of the arrested tar were very hot at being interrupted in the midst of a pleasant evening. Several of them were unknd enough to remark that the local police must be very badly paid or they would not be so anxious to get fat off "sailor money."

Among those who came in on the flood tide of the great ten dollar wave of morality were: Powell, Gilford, Gee, McKenna, Kauai, Palmstead, J. A. Heaphy, H. Gluba, Hiku, Jagres, Jacobsen, Bierch, Johnson and McDermott.

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Transport Meade The People Should Arrives After Delays. Make Protest at Polls.

(From Monday's daily.)

R. L. M. HARTLEY, president of the Anti-Saloon League, addressed the congregation of Central Union Church last night on the liquor traffic situation and the way to meet it from the temperance standpoint. The audience was composed of a large number of representative business men and the students of the Kamehameha schools, as well as the usual congregation.

Mr. Hartley spoke at length on the evils of the liquor traffic, the alarming increase of the saloons and their encroachments on the purely residence districts, and suggested means by which the citizens, if so desired, could unite in a protest at the polls which would have considerable influence on the future of the traffic.

He took his text from Proverbs, 14:34, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." He said that Congress had given Hawaii full territorial option in handling the liquor traffic, and the cause was important to the honor of the state and the welfare of the people and therefore all persons should be interested in the developments. It is a work of the church, and the work of patriotic citizens. Licenses had been the system for regulating the traffic for years and two kinds of licenses had been issued, those for \$1,000 and those for \$250. As to which of these was the most harmful was and is a question, but the trend and tendency of the liquor traffic now seems to be in the small saloon as indicated by the great increase in the licenses issued and the liberty with which they are located.

The new engineers came on board the transport at noon of the 16th, but as they had to take some time to get acquainted with the machinery of the vessel, the Meade was not able to leave San Francisco before 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

The Meade did not bring any late mail from the Coast, notwithstanding the fact that she left a day later than the Hongkong Maru, which left on the 16th. The reason for this is that the Meade pulled out in the stream during the afternoon of the 16th, and no communication was had with the shore after that time.

Among the passengers of the Meade for this port are Capt. G. M. Williamson, who will relieve Major Robinson as depot quartermaster here, and Lieutenant Davis, who rose from an enlisted man in the Third Artillery to a second Lieutenant.

For Manila there is Colonel Whipple, who is to be quartermaster there, and about forty-five quartermaster sergeants with their wives and families. The Meade will take in about 1,000 tons of coal here. It is expected that she will leave this port on Thursday if coaling is finished by that time.

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